

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

日四十月三年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BARN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Sincato, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, CHAWFOO & Co., and KILBY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAKE, CHAWFOO & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COVENANT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman:—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman:—Hon. W. KESWICK.  
E. B. BELLON, Esq., WILHELM REINERS, Esq., H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq., F. D. SASSOON, Esq., H. HOPKINS, Esq., W. S. YOUNG, Esq., A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.  
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Officers of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,100,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " " "  
" 12 " " 5 " " "

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co., Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my19

## FOR SALE.

THE British Iron Barque "BEN. CLUTHA," 697 Tons Register, as she now lies at anchor in CHEFOO Harbour.

For Particulars, &c., apply to Messrs H. SIETAS & Co., Chefoo.

Hongkong, April 28, 1879. my28

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 751 and 752, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will in future be conducted under the Firm of SHARP AND DANBY.

SHARP & Co., Estate Agents and Valuers.

WILLIAM DANBY, C.E., Architect and Surveyor.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879. my17

## NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT is authorised to SIGN our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

SAYLE & Co. my6

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co. my1

## NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Footscow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co., Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. my8

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

DEBIENDOSE efectuar algunas reparaciones en el Aviso Español "MARQUES DEL DUQUE," a saber: la colocación de una helice y LIMPIAR los FONDOS, se previene a los que deseen efectuar dichas obras, que se admitiran proposiciones al efecto hasta el dia 16 del corriente a las 11 A.M., en la Cancellaria de este Consulado.

Las proposiciones estaran arregladas a un modelo anexo al pliego de condiciones, que se halla de manifiesto en este Consulado y a bordo del expresado Aviso.

Hongkong, 9 de Mayo 1879.

El Consul de España.

A. MENCARINI. my16

## Intimations.

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS for the Extension of BOILER SHED; REPAIRS to ROOF, PILLARS, &c., at H.M. NAVAL YARD, will be Received by the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon.

Plan and Specification can be seen on application at the NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

JOHN BREMMER, Naval Storekeeper.

H. M.'s Naval Yard, Hongkong, 13th May, 1879. my27

## NOTICE.

THE following in the Description of a EUROPEAN who DIED at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL this Morning. The Body now lies in the Hospital for identification. Age 35 or 40 years; Complexion, fair; Hair, dark brown; Whiskers, reddish; Eyes, grey; Height, about 5 feet 7 inches. Linen marked J. O., and JOHN CAMPBELL tattooed on one Arm.

Hongkong, May 12, 1879. my15

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be Held at the Company's Office, situate at No. 7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, at 3 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolution passed the Day.

Dated the 6th day of May, 1879.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

my20

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my20

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on Shareholders Capital, payable at the Office of the Secretaries, on the 28th Instant, to SHAREHOLDERS of Record on the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1879. my23

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 25, 1878. my29

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

## Intimations.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 19th April, 1879.

It is notified that the DRILLS at present in course will be Altered until further Orders to TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and not, as heretofore, viz., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

A. COXON, Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

## NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct my BUSINESS of MARINE SURVEYOR during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Club Chambers, Hongkong, May 6th, 1879. my6

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *Ataka*, Captain SEABURY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Ex "Iracoundy."

I Y No. 1309, Mr. Ivir, 1 cask Wine, from Marseilles.

Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

## Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG."

Capt. PUNGBARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 12, 1879. my15

FOR SINGAPORE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "NORMANBY."

Captain EXLES, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my15

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE."

P. L. RYON, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th Inst., at 8 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my17

## Shipping.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "JAPAN," Capt. T. S. GARDNER, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 17th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my17

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant CHAMPEAUX, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 3, 1879.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant LE FORT, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, May 3, 1879.

## Sailing Vessels.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "EDWARD MAY," Capt. JOHNSON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 30, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "CILURNUM," BEADLE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 5th of May.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 25, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bark "VESUVIUS," Captain CULL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "ONEIDA," Captain CHYMA, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner "NUEVO-CONSTANTE," Captain URIARTE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, May 9, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The British Bark "GOLDEN FLEEC," WILTSHIRE, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, May 7, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HSEE," EVANS, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

## Shipping.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "EDITH," MANSON, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 American Ship "PRIMA DONNA," LUNT, Master.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

## To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, GODOWNS, and GOODS STORED.

Apply to PUSTAU & Co., Praya, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, April 30, 1879. my80

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS, Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879. my4

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, May 9, 1879. my9



being in charge is responsible for the safe delivery of junk, cargo and crew at Canton. We do not put the crew in irons unless they give trouble. There were three men who were killed with the deceased, two of whom were evicted. They had irons with them to confine the crew if necessary, and they were supplied with arms, with orders to use them if necessary. The junk's crew are allowed to work on board, and that would go in their favor. If they give trouble, however, they are put in irons, and our men take charge and work the junk. I saw the men leave in the junk at 4 p.m. of the 10th, and never saw deceased alive again. The next I heard of the junk was on Monday at 3 o'clock, from one man who reported himself as the only survivor, and stated what had occurred. I had the matter reported to the police at Show-ki-wan, the Commodore and the Captain Superintendent of Police. I received news yesterday that a body had been found at Stanley. The body was towed from Stanley by our steam-launch. By Mr. Percival:—If the junk had left Hongkong, she should have got papers from the Custom House before going outside. She was not from Hongkong. By the Coroner:—Officers sent away with seizures are ordered to make the best of their way to Canton, but to keep outside of Cape d'Agulhar. They have no special orders to avoid British waters; they do so, however, so as not to annoy people. By Mr. Percival:—Nothing was sent to the crew of the junk before she was sent to Canton. Captain Palmer remarked he did not think he had anything to do with the case. Mr. Crenagh said that was not for him to say. Captain Palmer said he did not think he was bound to divulge the business of the Customs. Mr. Crenagh said he only wanted to know whether the crew of the junk could have got away if they had liked. Captain Palmer said they could. There was a sampans belonging to the junk. The crew of the junk left the junk in her, after they had committed the murder. Tung A-taik, a chair coolie employed by Mr. Mackie at Stanley, said that he found the body of deceased on the rocks at Stanley yesterday. He reported the matter at the Police Station. Thomas Grosgrart (P.O. No. 24), said the body was found at a place called Kappa-wan, about half-a-mile from the Police Station. Witness removed the body to the Hospital. At this stage the enquiry was adjourned till Tuesday next, the 20th instant, at 2.30 p.m., at the Magistracy.

**Police Intelligence.**  
(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket, Acting Magistrate.)  
Wednesday, 14th May.

**A MUSICAL EVENING.**

Lilly Woodriff, a single woman residing at No. 21A Gage Street, appeared on a summons for keeping a house for the resort of public prostitutes to the annoyance of persons residing in the neighbourhood. James Campbell Grant (Police Sergeant No. 12) stated that, on the night of the 11th instant, about midnight, he was passing along Gage street. There was a great noise at No. 21A, which comprised singing and playing on the piano. As he was passing Mr Bowler came up, and complained that the noise had been going on for some time, and that consequently he could not sleep. He said he was frequently disturbed in the same way, and prevented from sleeping. Witness said he himself had frequently remarked noise going on in defendant's house, since the 1st instant. From his eight years' experience he considered that the house as at present conducted was a public nuisance. He did not know the defendant personally as the occupant of the house. He applied for a summons against the occupant of the house, but did not give any name. He did not see any women in the house, but could hear women laughing and singing. Thomas Ide Bowler, broker, said he lived in a Bungalow in Gage Street, at the corner of Aberdeen Street. His house was separated from the defendant's by a small piece of ground. The side window of the defendant's house overlooked his house. About a fortnight ago the house assumed a noisy and disorderly character, and had become so ever since, nearly every night. The noise commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock, and was kept up till long after midnight. It consisted of squalling and thumping on a piano. On one occasion it was kept up till half-past 3 o'clock in the morning. It interfered very much with witness getting his proper rest at night. On the night of the 11th he was disturbed as usual up to half-past 12 o'clock. There was scarcely so much noise as usual. Witness could not positively say that defendant was the occupant of the house, nor could he positively say he had ever seen her before. He had never been in the house. In reply to the defendant, he said he never had any noise in this house at night. His Worship dismissed the case for want of evidence.

(Before C. V. Crenagh, Esq.)  
A DISCONTINUED EX-P. O.  
Goolam Mojuddeen, (Ex-Police Constable, No. 678), was charged on remand with stealing a coat valued at \$5, the property of Asam E. Sauroon, a seaman on board the steamer *Gordon Castle*. He was sent to four weeks' hard labour.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
**CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**  
(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir John Smal, and a Special Jury.)

**THE "KATE WATERS" MURDER AND FRAY.**

**THE THREE PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.**  
**THEIR CONFESSION OF THE MURDER.**  
Tuesday, 15th May.

This trial, the first part of which we reported in our yesterday evening's issue, was resumed at 6.30 p.m. The three prisoners (1) Ali alia Ali; (2) Asam alia Bin alia Hassan and (3) Kiam alia John alia Kueh, were charged on seven counts with murdering the Captain, the first and second officers, the three deck-cooks, and a Chinese boy names unknown, belonging to the *Kate Waters* on board of which they were seamen, and with piratically stealing the ship and cargo &c.

The Acting Attorney General, Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. C. B. Plunket, (the Crown



Solidator, presented; Mr. Ng Choy, instructed by Mr. Stephens, of Messrs Stephens and Holmes, defended the prisoners.

The jurors were—Messrs Albert Guitow, W. H. Forbes, D. Gillies, Fritz A. F. Grobman, W. Reimer, N. J. Ede and Robert Walker.

Omar, a teacher of the Malay languages, residing in Circular Road, interpreted the Malay into Siamese, and Li Hong Mi of the police court, interpreted the English into Malay.

On the Court resuming at 8.30, Mr. Machado, of the Harbour Master's Office, proved the register of the ship.

Mr. Gutierrez, clerk at the Mercantile Marine Office, produced a copy of the articles showing the names of the crew of the *Kate Waters*.

Who had been a seaman on board the *barque* in question, was then called and in cross-examination said that it was in consequence of the blow that the boy received from Ibrahim that he jumped overboard. This was the only new point arising in his testimony.

Generally, he corroborated the evidence of Peter and Ibrahim, whose statements we published yesterday in a condensed narrative form.

Sudden, another seaman, a native of Java, who was on board the vessel at the time, related what occurred, and corroborated the evidence given by the other witnesses. He said he saw John strike the cook on the head with an axe, and he afterwards saw the dead body on the beach. John asked him to bury it, which he did. He further stated that he saw Ibrahim strike the boy on the head with an axe, which caused him to jump overboard.

His Lordship presumed the Attorney General did not intend to examine this witness at great length, but had merely called him so that the Council for the defence might cross-examine him. That was the usual course, once the facts had been proved.

The Attorney General said that was so. Mr. Ng Choy then proceeded to cross-examine, but neither elicited any new facts nor shook the general stability of the man's story.

The Attorney General asked that he might be allowed to amend the wording of the 5th, 6th, and 7th counts, by adding the words "having been recently employed as seamen, to wit, within three months before the commission of the offence charged," and to substitute the words "whilst on duty on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty" for "on an uninhabited island." These technical amendments were allowed.

This was the case for the prosecution. No witnesses were called for the defence. Mr. Ng Choy asked leave to direct his Lordship's attention to the rule laid down in the books as to the unsafety of convicting for murder when no dead body was found.

His Honor said there was a rule so laid down by Hayles, and he could not say anything against that authority now, as he had only an hour or so to go. His opinion on another subject and praised his judicial wisdom. But was the learned counsel aware that Russell on Crimes held quite differently. To take an example, would the learned Counsel contend that if a man blew another up with gunpowder, blowing the body into fragments, that no charge would lie for murder because the dead body could not be found? He hoped not.

Mr. Russell, to clear away the error the learned Counsel for the defence seemed to have fallen into, read Russell on Crimes on this subject. That eminent authority remarked that Mr. Justice Hayles' remarks were to be taken, and were no doubt intended, as a caution and not as a rule. He had proved in this case that the Captain and the officers were dead before they were thrown overboard. He had laid testimony before them as to the existence and disposition of the dead bodies. With regard to the Chinese boy, he did not claim that his death had been caused by any blow struck at him by either of the prisoners or by any one else. But it was proved that he was because of the threats of John that he jumped into the water and was drowned. He quoted case in which Justice Heath, Gibbs and Bailey had held that where a woman, in bodily fear of violence from her husband, which he had reason to believe would cause her death, jumped from a window and killed herself, the husband was found guilty of murder. The Court ruled that if the death was partly due to his violence and partly due to her fall, he was equally liable for murder. Mr. Russell was about to proceed, when—

His Honor said, the Court would have to adjourn; they could not finish to-night. The Acting Attorney General said he understood the jurors desired to go on. (The jury concurred.) He would not take more than a quarter of an hour.

The Court consented to go on.

The Attorney General went over the different counts again, to impress them on the minds of the jury. With regard to the first count it had been plainly proved that the Captain was murdered; the question was—who did it? Were the prisoners jointly engaged in that murder?—did any one of them commit it? They had heard evidence of the conversation in the fore-cabin, the reference to iron bars being made ready; they had heard of the sudden rush on deck at night, the slamming of doors, the directions given by John and Hassan to call the crew up, of their going to the Captain's cabin, and of their announcing "It is finished." ("Suddah") when they came out. They had heard of the first and second prisoners coming out from the Chief Mate's quarters, pursuing him after having beaten him in his bunk. When asked a short time afterwards "where is the Chief Mate?" they gave the same answer "Suddah." What construction was the jury to put upon all this? He contended that the conversation in the fore-cabin clearly enough proved that these men premeditated the murder of the Captain. Smoking their opium pipes there, they planned a conspiracy to murder him, and to seize the ship; the sudden rush on deck at night, the slamming of doors, the rush to the Captain's cabin, and the subsequent finding of the dead bodies proved all this. Then, calling the crew, they seemed to have gone in for a feast, a sort of carnival; they had no fear of the Captain used to have it in the saloon; they broke open and ransacked his drawers, &c.; they take possession of what property they chose; they armed themselves and dressed themselves in his clothes, broke open his cash-box and abstracted the dollars. These three men, acting as the principal leaders in these acts, after the violent death of the Captain, strengthened the presumption that they were the ringleaders in the crime which led to his death. They took command of the ship, directing her to be steered to Palawan. There was no question

tion, whatever, he contended, that they took these men who were with them on shore on the uninhabited island for the purpose of murdering them; the talk about getting wood and water was a mere pretence. Telling them to put down their buckets and pick up wood, an opportunity was got of striking them on the back of the neck with an axe, and they were despatched. The evidence against them for murdering the carpenter was not so perfectly clear and decided as he could have wished, but they had the confession of the man conveyed by their using the same word—"Suddah."

His Honor pointed out that they used the same word with regard to Peter, who was alive and well to-day.

Mr. Russell:—Yes. But that was when they were coming away from this desert island and leaving him there. It is equivalent to "he is done for" or "it's all over with him." They had believed that, leaving him there, he was as good as dead. Fortunately for the ends of justice he was not left to perish on that island.

His Honor:—Have you considered whether it is worth while enumerating your case with the carpenter's death at all?

The Attorney General: I will not trouble the jury further with it. There is not that strength of evidence which there is on the other counts. Here he might call their attention to the fact that whatever allegations they had to make against the Captain for ill-treatment and cruelty while under the influence of drink, allegations which he impressed upon them did not in any way excuse or justify their conduct even if true, there was not the slightest suspicion of inhumanity against either the first or second mate; indeed one of them had taken the part of a man the Captain had beaten, and said he was sorry to see anything of the kind done. With regard to the Chinese murdered the crime was a most dastardly one. They were perfectly harmless men; even to the scuttling of the ship they had obeyed these men. But when the prisoners knew they were going to a country where there were no white men, and where they were likely to get into trouble if they took these Chinamen with them, they induced them to go on shore at this uninhabited island and despatched them. He directed their attention in this connection to the evidence of the witness Peter. There was every reason why they should implicitly believe this man. He was not one of the same race as the prisoners, that was one of the reasons they wanted to silence him too; he was not likely to screen them; he was an intelligent fellow, and as the jury were able to see for themselves, he spoke English extremely well; he was a British-born subject, belonging to the Mauritius; he saw the Chinaman murdered and knowing his own fate if he got into their hands kept out of the way, and was saved by a series of fortunate circumstances, hiding himself in the jungle and being taken off, after they had gone, by a passing boat. This man, he particularly called upon them to bear in mind, had never been charged with any participation in the crimes alleged against the prisoners. As regards the question of jurisdiction the ship had, on the best evidence, been proved a British ship; although her papers had been lost the duplicates of her register &c., were equally good evidence. The law, as his Lordship would instruct them, said that wherever the flag of England was, the Admiralty had jurisdiction; if a ship sailed under the flag of England every person in that ship owed allegiance to the laws of England; every person who committed an offence anywhere in the world under that flag was as liable to punishment by the English Courts as if he had committed the offence in England; and was triable before Courts of any colony under the Imperial Act which made the Admiralty jurisdiction extend to Colonial Courts. These men, for their offences committed in the Pacific Ocean, were as answerable to this Court as if they had committed the crimes in the Queen's Road; this was beyond doubt, as His Honor would instruct them. He referred the jury on this point to the report of the case, *Regina v. Anderson* (the *Garonne* case) reported in vol. 1, Crown Cases Reserved, the reference being to the Merchant Shipping Act, 267 section. Mr. Russell concluded by again referring them to authorities bearing on the question bound up in the count which charged them with the murder of the Chinese boy, producing several decisions to prove that, if under a well-grounded apprehension of violence which would result in death, a person commits an act which causes the loss of his life, the person who so threatened him is as liable to be convicted for murder as if he had stabbed or shot him, or done some other act which directly caused his death. He pressed strongly on them the fact so clearly proved that the Captain's death was a premeditated murder, deliberately planned, and carried out jointly by these men. Whether they had also pre-arranged to kill the other officers, or whether, once having tasted blood, they had "run amok" as the Malays were liable to do, was not to be easily gleaned from the facts before them. But the result was the same in the end, for it was proved that they had agreed to seize the ship, that is to do an illegal act, and to use what violence was necessary to accomplish that end, and if in its accomplishment these men were killed, then they were all guilty of murder with malice aforethought, even if the hand of no one of them really struck the fatal blow. He had no doubt his learned friend for the defence would endeavour to prove that the murders were justifiable if ever they were committed, but that in point of fact they never were committed at all. He simply asked them to look carefully to the evidence as a whole, and reminded them that it was not a slight or frivolous doubt, which a jury was called upon always to give the prisoner the benefit of, but a reasonable doubt. He submitted that there was no reasonable doubt in this case, and with confidence claimed a conviction at the hands of the jury, on all the counts, save that concerning the carpenter, on which count he was content that they should return by direction of the Court a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Ng Choy then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners. He ran through *seriatim*, the serious charges against the prisoners, remarking that if the jury convicted them of any one of these charges, that conviction, save in the piracy charge, carried with it death to his clients. He would not therefore promise to be brief, but would be as brief as he could.

His Honor particularly desired that Mr. Ng Choy should not hurry over the ground through any mistaken leniency to the jury or the Court. They were there to do their duty, and he was sure every one would follow subject himself to much more serious inconvenience than this, than allow

the possibility of any word of argument

that could be used on behalf of these men

whose lives were at stake being held back.

Mr. Ng Choy thanked His Lordship and the jury. At the outset he urgently and repeatedly pressed upon the jury, at the risk of his frequent repetition of the caution becoming tiresome, that they were to utterly cast out from their minds any outside impressions with which they might have become imbued concerning this case. If this was necessary for a jury in an ordinary case how much more so was it when the lives of three men were at stake? They had, according to their oath, a true verdict to give according to the evidence. When the news reached this Colony about this unfortunate *Kate Waters* affair, naturally accounts of the whole tragedy appeared in the local papers, containing of course all facts that could be brought to light with regard to it, from one source or another. Those who read these accounts could not help becoming imbued with certain notions and impressions of the unfortunate case. And therefore, what he particularly desired them to bear in mind to-day was that, in considering their verdict they were to give no weight to, they were to dismiss from their minds, they were to forget if they could anything and everything they had ever heard of the case, save and except the evidence laid before them here to-day. He asked them to consider the nature of the evidence, the character of the witnesses. Peter, Ibrahim, On and Sudden were members of the crew of the *Kate Waters*. They were men who, whatever happened on board that ship, were there when it happened. They must, if they did not see with their own eyes the acts which led to the death of the officers and others, the sinking of the ship, &c., have been cognisant of what took place there and then; therefore he said they were, so to speak, a sort of accomplices. If they were not accomplices to the crimes alleged in the indictment, they came very near to it. And they were all in the same boat, to a very serious extent. They were apprehended together, and all except Peter had been charged at the Police Court with being participators in the felonies of his clients. They were now called upon to answer. It would therefore not be out of place, if, with the consent of His Lordship, he read to them a short passage from Taylor on Evidence, as to the testimony of an accomplice.

His Lordship: Yes, on accomplices.

Mr. Ng Choy then read Taylor's well-known passage as to the evidence of an accomplice being received with caution by the jury, who were not to believe the same if uncorroborated by circumstantial or other evidence. He read a long passage as to the general question of the credence to be given to witnesses of this class, in which Taylor pointed out that the question of credence was of course one for the jury. The judge usually instructed the jury that they were not to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice. He submitted that they had no evidence here save that of accomplices. The first few witnesses were purely formal of course, and had nothing to say about the charge. There was no doubt the Captain was killed. The question was—who committed the murder? What was the evidence against the prisoners? Absolutely nothing. Great weight had been laid on their use of the word—"Suddah." Now, that word simply meant—"have done," or "have finished." They did not say what they had done; the worst meaning attachable to it was not to be gratuitously tacked on by the jury to the condemnation of the prisoners at the bar. In the same way there was not a tithe of evidence as to who committed the murder of the officers. These three men seemed to have been pounced upon by chance, and charged. There was nothing more to connect them with the murders than any or all of those who were that day on board the *Kate Waters*. He was about to address himself to the alleged murder of the carpenter, when—

His Honor said that that would be unnecessary, the Attorney General having agreed to a verdict of not guilty on that count.

Mr. Ng Choy said he was quite prepared to leave the charges in connection with the death of the cook and the Chinese boy to the jury, reminding them that every word they had heard from the witnesses was the evidence of accomplices. He again quoted from Russell on Crimes as to the caution to be observed in receiving the evidence of accomplices, and presumptive and circumstantial evidence, vol. iii. p. 312. He reminded them that by the law of England the prisoners' mouths were shut. Had that not been so, the jury might have heard a very different story to that that had been told them; and while he would not say that it was so; it might have been that his clients would have been in the witness-box to give a more correct and connected version of what occurred, and those who had given evidence against them to-day would have been in the dock charged with the crimes now laid on the shoulders of his clients. In conclusion he remarked that he believed he had not been able to do his duty to his clients as he could have wished; but he had done all he could according to his poor ability and skill. He reminded them that the lives of the prisoners were now in their hands. They should be satisfied by clear legal evidence that they were guilty, before they took the responsibility of convicting them. They should be satisfied with nothing short of the most connected, clear, legal proof that they were guilty. It was not sufficient that they should have no moral doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners; they were not here to-day to consider the question from that point of view. There might be, even a decided probability of these men being the murderers; but that was not sufficient, for a man was not to be found guilty and hanged on a mere suspicion. In a case of life and death the whole case had to be legally formally and completely made out before a conviction could be entered. It was not for him or them to prove their innocence, but for the prosecution to put their guilt beyond doubt. He left it to the jury to say whether this had been done; if not, if there was any doubt, the prisoners were entitled to the benefit of it.

The Chief Justice in summing up said the case had lost nothing, neither the prosecution nor the defence had been disadvantaged by the Court sitting until that late hour. He was afraid he would not be able himself, at that late hour, to do that justice to the case which he could have wished, but he would do his best, and the jury would have the advantage that they brought to the final consideration of the case to-night a complete and fresh recollection of the evidence, the arguments, and the points of the case, which they would probably not have carried over till to-morrow, and he had been decided to adjourn late at night. The case was as fully before them as if they had devoted two or three ordinary days to

it. Mr. Ng Choy had very judiciously confined himself to the general principles which govern a prosecution of this nature, and had very fairly laid before the jury that view of those principles most in accordance with the interests of his clients.

Mr. Ng Choy was quite correct in telling them that the Court would direct them in accordance with the rules laid down in the passage he had read them from a great authority on Evidence. But he had to warn them not to attach a meaning to that passage which it could not, unless through oversight, be taken to convey and which the writer certainly never intended it to convey.

Mr. Ng Choy was quite right in telling them that it was not his duty to prove his clients' innocence but the duty of the prosecution to prove them guilty. This was most clearly the law, that the prosecutor had to prove one, two or three of these prisoners clearly guilty of the crimes laid against them, or else the prisoners would be entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

The Attorney General had noted most reasonably and wisely in saying he would not press the charge connected with the murder of the cook, the evidence not having come out as he had expected and had been instructed. But still there were six very serious charges against the accused, and to these he would direct their attention one by one. All of them deserved their most serious consideration.

The first question was, did the prisoners or one or other of them murder the Captain. The jurisdiction, he might advise them at once, was established. He had not the slightest doubt on that point. With regard to Mr. Ng Choy's argument for the cautious reception of credible evidence of the testimony of those men who were on board the ship when the murders took place, he must tell them that the law was this;—when an accomplice comes forward with an account of any crime which is unsupported or uncorroborated, the jury cannot convict on that evidence; but if there are two accomplices, and they by their evidence support each other, the trustworthiness of their evidence increases by geometrical progression, and their testimony becomes not only receivable but reliable; and when you have three accomplices, between whom you have no reason to believe there is any conspiracy, the credibility and value of the evidence goes on increasing in geometrical progression.

As to Peter Augustus, his Lordship did not see that he could in any way be regarded as an accomplice. He had never been charged with any participation in these crimes. He was not found with the prisoners, but escaped and hid himself because they, supposing him as likely to get them into trouble, wanted to kill him. From the very first Peter had said what he said now; the jury saw the straightforward way in which he gave his evidence. Although he was personally present when the murders or some of them were committed, that would not in the slightest way render him criminally liable for what was done. His unwilling presence was nothing; his mind as well as his body must be with the murderers before he made himself an accomplice. He must either have taken part in or assented to the murders; and there was no evidence he did either. One reason why he had not gone with them and why they wanted to kill him, and why they were here to-day, perhaps, was that the man was of a different race, he was "an African," born in Mauritius, and of a different tone of thought. His Honor proceeded to quote from Baron Alderson that when murder or any other crime was proved circumstantially, not only must the circumstances be consistent with the theory that the prisoners committed the offence alleged, but the whole circumstances must be inconsistent with any other rational conclusion than that the prisoners at the bar committed the crime, before the jury are entitled to find them guilty. If the circumstances were at all reconcilable with the innocence of the prisoners they were entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

A large portion of the evidence in this case was formal; he would pass that over; it proved that the *Kate Waters* was flying under the British flag, and those men, therefore, were amenable to this Court and to the law of England. The evidence they had obliged to deal with was that of the men who were with them on the ship. The learned Counsel had not gone into the evidence. The prisoner at the bar would lose nothing by his reluctance. Often in cases of this kind nothing could be more prudent than a substitution of the art of silence for the art of oratory. One of the witnesses in his evidence had stated that John said: "If I had not killed the Captain, we would have got plenty of beaten." Those words were important, and bore out an admission of the murder and bore out to a certain extent the circumstantial evidence that he was the ringleader of the mutiny and the murders, even if he did not strike the fatal blow. His Honor pointed out that the question who really struck the blows that killed the Captain was quite immaterial. If these three men plotted and conspired together to upset the authority of the Captain in that ship, and agreed that in this violence should be used, and if in this violence the Captain and others were killed, it was not competent for any of them to come forward and say—"O, I didn't mean that we should go this length." The act of any one of those who joined them was the act of each and all; so that it was quite competent for the jury to find these three men guilty, although at the same time they believed that another man struck the blow. His Lordship went into the evidence, laying considerable stress on the word "Suddah" ("It is finished") used by the prisoners at or shortly after the time of the murders. With regard to the murder of the Chinese boy there was no evidence to connect the second prisoner with it. He suggested whether it would not be safer to find guilty only the first and third prisoners, one of whom had made the boy jump out of one boat by threatening to kill him, and the other directly leading to his death by refusing to allow him to get into the other boat. With regard to the seventh count, killing the cook, John only seemed to have been concerned in it, and the jury might think it safer to find the other two not guilty on the next count. His Lordship again explained the law under which threats leading to an act causing death amounted to murder. The jury could regard the mutinous outbreak on board this ship either as a general *mutiny* or a conspiracy between these men in which the rest joined; in either case these men were equally guilty of murder under one or more of the counts. It lay with the jury to find one, two or all of them guilty on each or every count save the sixth, in which they would find all the prisoners not guilty, the Attorney General having consented to simplify the case by not pressing

the charge. True, his Lordship said in conclusion, the lives of these men were in the hands of the jury, but no jury would allow any consideration as to the consequences of the return of a verdict of guilty to enter in the smallest degree into his mind in deciding what verdict he would subscribe to. He looked to them as men of strong minds and common sense to give such a verdict as the evidence called for, and to consider the evidence only in coming to their decision. They were not to give one shadow of a shade of a thought to what would be the consequences of their verdict. They were to bury completely, or place far away from their minds, any feelings or prejudices, or strong views they might have as to the wisdom or expediency of those consequences which follow a conviction for murder. If they were imbued, with principles which, were they legislators, would lead them to demand a revision of the law on this particular matter, they were not to allow those principles to obscure the impartial, clear, legal and logical view of the evidence and the evidence only which it was their duty to take. As long as the law remained as it now stood so long was it their duty to carry it out without the slightest regard to their own individual particular views as to whether there was call for amendment in the same or not. They must carry out the laws as they are to be found in the statute-book, not as they personally think the laws ought to be found there. He himself had time after time to carry out the laws which he would not allow to remain a day on the statute-book had he the power to erase them. But it was not for judges or jurors to give their opinion as to whether the particular laws they were called upon to administer were good or bad; it was for them to administer them as they found them; whatever their objection to these laws, their duty was to give effect to them as long as they remained legal, proper and constitutional means in every free country which allowed them to take steps to have objectionable laws amended. There were reasonable and proper means of manifesting their disapproval of existing laws; but assuredly contravention of them or non-observance of them, or allowing their dissatisfaction with them to interfere with the proper discharge of an important public duty, was not one of them. They would not now any private feeling on a subject on which there was no doubt great difference of opinion to interfere with their duty as jurors; the world could never go on if private froaks or notions were to influence every man in the discharge of his public duties as a citizen. He trusted they would take a bold and manly determined view of their duty, and if their intellects told them that the private conscientious views as to the punishment murderers incur by the law as it stands entirely on one side.

The jury retired at 1.15 a.m. and returned after a very brief absence, not more than five or six minutes.

On the first count, (that they together with others unknown did murder William Frederick Geise, on board the British barque *Kate Waters*, whereof he was master, on the high seas, Nov. 6, 1878), the jury, who were unanimous in every finding, found all the three prisoners guilty.

On the second count (that they with others unknown did then and there murder Christopher Bowen, first mate of the vessel), they were all found guilty.

On the third count (that they together with other persons unknown did, same place and time, murder Henry Haydon, second mate of the vessel) they were all found guilty.

On the fourth count (that immediately after the commission of the above felonies, they, with others unknown, did "piratically, feloniously and violently steal the said vessel," with her apparel and tackle, and 500 boxes of oil, 240 bags Manila hemp, 500 rods of China matting, 800 bags of rice, 84 bundles of rattans, 2 compasses, 1 telescope, a pair of binoculars, 1 ensign, 1 lamp, 1 revolver, 2 swords, and \$35 in money)—they were all three found guilty.

On the fifth count (that they being seamen on board the *Kate Waters* did on the high seas, and under the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty, murder one Aising on or about November 20th), the third prisoner only, John, was found guilty, the others not guilty.

On the sixth count (that being seamen on board that vessel, did murder one Kam Po Lo, same place and time), the jury by direction found a verdict of not guilty against all the prisoners.

On the seventh count, that being seamen on board that vessel, they did murder a Chinese boy, name unknown, same place and time, the third prisoner only was found guilty; the other two not guilty.

Thus all is found guilty of three murders and the piracy Hassan the same; while John is convicted of five murders and the piracy.

The jury having given in their verdict and stated that they were unanimous in their findings, his Lordship said it struck him from the wording of the ordinance that sentence should be pronounced forthwith.

Mr. Russell believed that was the usual practice. His Honor said he would sentence each prisoner separately on each count; he was determined no law in the procedure should lead to results arising in this case in carrying out the effect of this verdict, which should not happen.

THE PRISONERS' STATEMENTS.

The prisoners being called upon to say whether they had any reason to show why sentence of death should not be passed upon them.

All, the first prisoner, said—John forced me to go and kill the Captain. I was afraid of John; therefore I went with him and three other men who ran away. Ibrahim and On were also concerned in the case. John also gave orders to beat the Chief officer. When I went off I saw the Captain lying there quite dead. I heard John ask Hassan, Ibrahim and On where was the Chief officer, and Hassan replied "He is dead." John called out to all hands, "Come let us carry the bodies of the officers," and all the hands on board threw the bodies overboard. John then took command of the ship.

Hassan, the second prisoner, said—I saw John, Ibrahim, and On kill the Captain. After they had killed the Captain Ibrahim killed the Chief officer by stabbing him on the neck. Atal, Buliman, and Awat beat the second officer with iron on his head. He was then lying in his bunk. After all the officers were killed John gave orders to change the course. He then called all hands on board to go into the cabin and wash the blood. I went and washed the

blood, and John asked me and others to go into the saloon and take coffee. After having my coffee I went to bed. When I went to bed John and Ibrahim went into the Captain's cabin and overhauled all his property there. Ibrahim then gave me \$35, and told me to keep it safe for them; he told me not to give it to anybody, and when we landed we would share it amongst ourselves. When we arrived at Bankoka we divided the money amongst ourselves, each getting \$2.50.

John, the third prisoner, said—It was not only myself who killed the Captain, but all of us were engaged in it. Sudden and Ali beat the Chief officer on one of his irons. The Chief officer ran out of his cabin, and they ran after him. When the Chief officer ran out of his own cabin he ran into the other where we were. There Ibrahim and On cut him with a knife and killed him. Then Hassan, Atal, and Awat killed the second officer. After killing them they threw the bodies away, because I was suffering from a sore on my arm. The Captain did not give us sufficient food, and therefore we killed him. The ship was on a high sea, and there was a heavy rain. The Captain would not allow us to go into the fore-cabin and he nailed the door. The Captain was always beating me, the other two prisoners, and the whole of us, because, he said, we did not know our work. All the crew complained to me that they could not stand the treatment of the Captain, and Peter said "Come let us kill the Captain." Hassan (the second prisoner) undertook to do so. After they killed the Captain and officers the others took possession of the ship and navigated the ship to Palawan. I know nothing of navigation. Peter took charge of the compass and looked after the man at the wheel. All hands on board were engaged in sailing the vessel. Peter went into the Captain's cabin and brought out a watch. Ibrahim also went in and came out dressed just like the Captain. Ibrahim had a small cash-box in his hand and asked Peter to open it, he had a number of keys. When the box was opened I saw \$35, which was handed over to Hassan. Ibrahim took the revolver which we got on the Captain's cabin. Ali and On took two swords, Atal who has run away took the other. The ship was then taken to Palawan. When we duly arrived and had anchored, Peter ordered the hoist to be made in the ship, which was accordingly done and the ship sunk. The three boats were lowered down and we all got into them. We anchored near Palawan. We met a Bankoka boat which followed. Peter asked where they belonged to and what sort of a place it was, and then we resolved to follow her. We followed the boat and went into the Palawan river. A Bankoka man told me that if we took the Chinamen into Bankoka we would get into trouble. Ali, Ibrahim and On killed the carpenter, Hassan, Peter, and myself killed the cook. The boy in the boat was killed by Ibrahim and On. That is all I have to say.

His Lordship, having retired and assumed the black cap, addressing the prisoners by name, said: You have all three been convicted upon evidence which is as conclusive to my mind as evidence can be, of crimes the most dreadful which have been known here for some time. You have been convicted of the murder of the Captain, and the first and second officers of your ship, and you have committed a piracy of a most outrageous kind, destroying that which you could not make use of and stealing some few things you wanted. It is useful for me to impress on your minds the enormity of the crimes. Their very enormity shows that all of you are completely dead to humanity and entirely blind to any sense of what is bad and wicked. That consideration must satisfy every thinking person that the severest penalty that can be inflicted must be inflicted for the protection of life and property at sea. You have been found guilty on the first count of the murder of William Frederick Geise, the Captain of your ship, and for that each of you must pay the penalty of his life. The sentence of the Court is that you Ali, Hassan and John, and each of you be taken to the place from whence you came and thence to the place of execution, and that you be executed at such time and place as His Excellency the Governor shall appoint, and that you be hung by the neck till you be dead, and that your bodies be buried in such place as His Excellency the Governor shall direct. His Lordship in the same formal manner passed sentence of death on each for the murder of the mate, then for the murder of the second mate; these were the second and third counts of the indictment. (A *noni prosequi* was entered in the fourth count, to save the Court from the ridiculous position of sentencing to a term of imprisonment three men who will be hung at an early date.) John the third prisoner was formally sentenced to death on the fifth and again on the seventh count, the sixth count was abandoned as against all the prisoners. The prisoners did not seem in the slightest way concerned or troubled by their position, receiving the intelligence of the verdict and the interpretation of Judge's remarks with the utmost indifference.

The Court did not rise until about three a.m. and then adjourned till Thursday, the case had thus occupied the Court and jury 164 hours. His Honor thanked the jurors for the attention to the case for such a long period, and remarked that the Colony could not but be grateful for the self-sacrifice they had displayed, and the great willingness they had shown to fully hear and consider this important case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 13th May.

Sir,—Sir John Smale, our worthy Chief Justice, has been always so considerate towards the public, or those of them who serve on the jury, that whenever the sessions fall on a mail-day they are postponed to a more convenient day.

Perhaps his Lordship will be as considerate this time, especially as, Monday being preceded by Sunday, no-work day, and Sunday by Saturday (the day fixed for the departure of the Calcutta steamer), jurors will have much to do on that day.

13th INSTANT.

An old Scotch lady was told that her minister said that, but would not believe it. She said—"Gang into the gallery and see." She did so, and saw the written sermon. After the luckless preacher had concluded his reading on the last page, he said "But I will not enlarge." The old woman called out from her lofty position: "Ye canna, ye canna, man; for your paper's gien ye!"

blood, and John asked me and others to go into the saloon and take coffee. After having my coffee I went to bed. When I went to bed John and Ibrahim went into the Captain's cabin and overhauled all his property there. Ibrahim then gave me \$35, and told me to keep it safe for them; he told me not to give it to anybody, and when we landed we would share it amongst ourselves. When we arrived at Bankoka we divided the money amongst ourselves, each getting \$2.50.

John, the third prisoner, said—It was not only myself who killed the Captain, but all of us were engaged in it. Sudden and Ali beat the Chief officer on one of his irons. The Chief officer ran out of his cabin, and they ran after him. When the Chief officer ran out of his own cabin he ran into the other where we were. There Ibrahim and On cut him with a knife and killed him. Then Hassan, Atal, and Awat killed the second officer. After killing them they threw the bodies away, because I was suffering from a sore on my arm. The Captain did not give us sufficient food, and therefore we killed him. The ship was on a high sea, and there was a heavy rain. The Captain would not allow us to go into the fore-cabin and he nailed the door. The Captain was always beating me, the other two prisoners, and the whole of us, because, he said, we did not know our work. All the crew complained to me that they could not stand the treatment of the Captain, and Peter said "Come let us kill the Captain." Hassan (the second prisoner) undertook to do so. After they killed the Captain and officers the others took possession of the ship and navigated the ship to Palawan. I know nothing of navigation. Peter took charge of the compass and looked after the man at the wheel. All hands on board were engaged in sailing the vessel. Peter went into the Captain's cabin and brought out a watch. Ibrahim also went in and came out dressed just like the Captain. Ibrahim had a small cash-box in his hand and asked Peter to open it, he had a number of keys. When the box was opened I saw \$35, which was handed over to Hassan. Ibrahim took the revolver which we got on the Captain's cabin. Ali and On took two swords, Atal who has run away took the other. The ship was then taken to Palawan. When we duly arrived and had anchored, Peter ordered the hoist to be made in the ship, which was accordingly done and the ship sunk. The three boats were lowered down and we all got into them. We anchored near Palawan. We met a Bankoka boat which followed. Peter asked where they belonged to and what sort of a place it was, and then we resolved to follow her. We followed the boat and went into the Palawan river. A Bankoka man told me that if we took the Chinamen into Bankoka we would get into trouble. Ali, Ibrahim and On killed the carpenter, Hassan, Peter, and myself killed the cook. The boy in the boat was killed by Ibrahim and On. That is all I have to say.

His Lordship, having retired and assumed the black cap, addressing the prisoners by name, said: You have all three been convicted upon evidence which is as conclusive to my mind as evidence can be, of crimes the most dreadful which have been known here for some time. You have been convicted of the murder of the Captain, and the first and second officers of your ship, and you have committed a piracy of a most outrageous kind, destroying that which you could not make use of and stealing some few things you wanted. It is useful for me to impress on your minds the enormity of the crimes. Their very enormity shows that all of you are completely dead to humanity and entirely blind to any sense of what is bad and wicked. That consideration must satisfy every thinking person that the severest penalty that can be inflicted must be inflicted for the protection of life and property at sea. You have been found guilty on the first count of the murder of William Frederick Geise, the Captain of your ship, and for that each of you must pay the penalty of his life. The sentence of the Court is that you Ali, Hassan and John, and each of you be taken to the place from whence you came and thence to the place of execution, and that you be executed at such time and place as His Excellency the Governor shall appoint, and that you be hung by the neck till you be dead, and that your bodies be buried in such place as His Excellency the Governor shall direct. His Lordship in the same formal manner passed sentence of death on each for the murder of the mate, then for the murder of the second mate; these were the second and third counts of the indictment. (A *noni prosequi* was entered in the fourth count, to save the Court from the ridiculous position of sentencing to a term of imprisonment three men who will be hung at an early date.) John the third prisoner was formally sentenced to death on the fifth and again on the seventh count, the sixth count was abandoned as against all the prisoners. The prisoners did not seem in the slightest way concerned or troubled by their position, receiving the intelligence of the verdict and the interpretation of Judge's remarks with the utmost indifference.

The Court did not rise until about three a.m. and then adjourned till Thursday, the case had thus occupied the Court and jury 164 hours. His Honor



## Intimations.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

**POPELBAUM**  
begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he has taken over the BUSINESS of Mr. H. SCHUREN—well known in Hongkong—and is prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS daily from 8 a.m. till 1 p.m. Having previously been employed by Mr. SCHUREN, and had long experience in some of the most Celebrated Studios in Europe, he will take any Work in Photography, and is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who favour him with their Patronage. Photographs enlarged to life-size and finished in Artistic Style. Any Pictures not meeting with the approval of Patrons will not be charged for.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, April 21, 1879. my21

## NEWS FOR HOME.

## The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), ceased from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

## Now Ready.

## No. 4—Vol. VII.

## —OF THE—

## "CHINA REVIEW"

## CONTAINS—

Journal from the Book of Rites.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.  
Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.  
Alphabets in Chinese.

Appendix to Wylie's "Couns of the Ta-ohing Dynasty." "Hienfung" Period.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.  
A Few Petty Additions to Dr Douglas' Dictionary.

Tracts in Chinese.  
Ancient Vases.

Inheritance.  
Greeting the Spring.

Adoption.  
The Term Kwal.

Mongol and Yuan-pao.  
Leasehold Usage.

Chinese Coins.  
Coronation of the King of Locheoo.

The Onigur Alphabet.  
People Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, March 21, 1879.

## For Sale.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-  
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON;  
VIA BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
GUALIOR, Captain J. C. BABOT, will  
leave this on TUESDAY, the 20th May, at  
Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will  
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-  
ment, arriving one week later than by the  
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be  
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at  
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, May 7, 1879. my20

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamships CITY OF

TOKIO and ALASKA, will be de-

parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,

on TUESDAY, the 20th, and on MON-

DAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. respec-

tively, taking Passengers, and Freight, for

Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan

ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and

Inland Cities of the United States via Over-

land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and

Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central

and South America by the Company's and

connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to

England, France, and Germany by all

trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER

CENT from Regular Rates is granted to

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,

and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND

CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-

ION.

Freight will be received on board until

2 p.m. of 19th May, and 25th respec-

tively. Parcel Packages will be received

at the office until 5 p.m. same day;

all Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; value of same required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland

Cargo should be sent to the Company's

Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my26

Occidental & Oriental Steam

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatch-

ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on or about May 21st, 1879, at 3

p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for

Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central

and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until

4 p.m. of the 20th May. PARCEL

PACKAGES will be received at the Office

until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-

SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-

land, Mexican, Central and South American

Cargo, should be sent to the Company's

Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight

and Passage, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879. my31

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company,

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, have

This Day taken over charge of the Hong-

kong Agency, and are prepared to grant

INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current

Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879.

## INSURANCES.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

## COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

## COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY REES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE

## COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE

## COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, are prepared to Grant  
POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and  
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the  
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-

count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable

reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in

China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE

## INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared

to grant Policies against FIRE, to the

extent of £10,000 on any Building, or

on Merchandise in the same, at the

usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,

## (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on

Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles

of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,

are distributed annually to Contributors

whether Shareholders or not, in proportion

to the net amount of Premia contributed

by each, the remaining third being carried

to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

## COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant

Policies against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-

ceived, and transmitted to the Directors

for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on

first class lives up to £1000 on a Single

Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £ 200,000